

The Great War—1380th Day

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"Enemy at Our Gates," Curzon Tells Britain

Earl Says if Premier Had Fallen Berlin Alone Would Have Rejoiced

Military Menace Is Greatest in 4 Years

Speaker Calls England the Pillar and Bulwark of World's Liberties

LONDON, May 10.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Primrose League today Earl Curzon, government leader in the House of Lords and member of the British War Cabinet, defended the British War Cabinet. The present government, he said, was predicted by some to be doomed to a short existence. He continued:

"We have been told frequently during the last few months that our government was in weekly, if not daily, peril of having an end put to its existence. Against it only yesterday was directed a lethal blow which somehow placed off the target."

"The present is not a moment for prophecy. It is a moment for grasping with hard facts, because the military menace is greater than at any time during the last four years. It may be said that the enemy is at our gates, and the hour of destiny is with us at this very moment."

Astonished at Proposals

Earl Curzon said he was thoroughly astonished when he read in the newspapers proposals made by responsible persons that the right thing to do at this emergency was to place generals and admirals inside the Cabinet. The strange thing about this suggestion, he said, was that it was made by those who "shrieked about German militarism."

"Let the generals and admirals," he continued, "occupy the same positions as they do every day and advise Cabinet Ministers, but the moment a soldier is placed in control of policy and administration the soldier is spoiled and does not improve administration. The names of great soldiers have been used by party politicians. This is deplorable in the extreme, fatal to military discipline and dangerous to the form of government. Such a practice is extremely obnoxious to the army itself."

Britain Bulwark of Liberty

He said that mistakes might have been made, but he said, "since the present government has been in office the empire has given forth a war effort which has never been equalled in history. The position of England today is that she is at the moment the pillar and bulwark which is upholding the liberties of the world."

Curzon did not claim that the present government was indispensable. He said that the best men in office were the best men in the country, and that the government was the best government that could be formed.

"If Lloyd George had fallen yesterday," he said, "the rejoicings would have been in Berlin and not in London, Paris, Calcutta or Montreal. The country is sick of railings and wallings made under the shelter of the forms of distinguished soldiers. The moment a soldier is placed in control of policy and administration the soldier is spoiled and does not improve administration. The names of great soldiers have been used by party politicians. This is deplorable in the extreme, fatal to military discipline and dangerous to the form of government. Such a practice is extremely obnoxious to the army itself."

"Grave Times Ahead"

He said yesterday's vote in the House of Commons was much more than a repudiation of charges against the government. It was a warning to the government to be more active, to be more energetic, to be more determined to win the war.

"There is only one thing we cannot afford to lose, and that is the war," he said.

Italian Hydroplanes Make Daring Raids

Austrian Aircraft Lured Into Trap and Three Machines Downed

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—"During the last few weeks the Italian hydroplanes have been very active, accomplishing daring raids," says an official dispatch from Italy received here. "On Wednesday last three hydroplanes flew over Trieste for the purpose of observation purposes, while four Wisniet hydroplanes belonging to the enemy came chase. After completing their observation our machines pretended to desire to escape, and drew the enemy toward the Italian coast, where one of our own chasers immediately shot them down."

The battle was short. One Austrian machine managed to escape, a second fell beyond Cape Pirano, and the other two fell into the sea, where Italian destroyers picked them up intact, capturing the occupants."

"Another brilliant action took place recently when two Italian airplanes escorted the Gulf of Trieste and saw two transports in the act of leaving the port. They immediately reported to the command of Italian hydroplanes, which flew over the transports, in spite of the wind and the rain, and proceeded to bombard them with machine guns."

"One of the convoys, an Austrian destroyer of the Hussar type, was hit by bombs and was compelled to seek refuge in the coast. Our airplanes then flew to Pola, where they attempted to bombard the dreadnought Viribus, in the Faona Canal. At this moment our machines were attacked by the hydroplanes of the Kappa type."

"After a short engagement one of the enemy hydroplanes was hit and the other two were forced to return to their base."

Elizabeth Bars German

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 10.—The board of education has placed a ban on German in the schools of this city. Starting Monday, the new order will take effect in the elementary schools, but in the high school German instruction will be continued for the time being.

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Lloyd George Now Faces Opposition as Liberal Leader

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, May 10.—In and out of Parliament the chief topic to-day has been the Maurice debate. As might be expected, opinion is sharply divided on the question of the value of the debate in clearing the decks for a stronger prosecution of the war.

The Premier's large majority is interpreted in many ways. Some say that it means the political rout of Asquith, who may now be succeeded by another Liberal leader; others that it proves that Parliament is no longer representative of the country's opinion, and others that the government now faces a definite opposition.

Some of the newspapers think that the charges by General Maurice are exactly what they were before the decision to clear the decks for a stronger prosecution of the war.

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5 Aeros Downed in Italy

Rome, May 10.—Patrol actions occurred yesterday on the mountain front, the War Office reports. There was lively artillery fighting in the Adamello area, on the northern slopes of Monte Altissimo and in the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau. The fire of the Italians caught enemy columns of troops in the Brenta and Seren valleys.

All along the front there was intense aerial activity. Five enemy machines were brought down.

The status of the controversy as it now stands is virtually that of the defense has been heard, but the accuser has not. Whether he ever will be is doubtful.

The case of General Maurice is in the hands of the Army Council, and there seems little doubt that his distinguished military career has been ended by his own action.

The lobby of "The Daily News" says some of the Liberals who regularly supported the government voted against it on the ground that the issue ought not to be made a question of confidence. Most of the Conservatives voted for the government because they did not wish to change the ministry, fearing to involve the accession to office of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Arthur Henderson, thereby giving a pacifist complexion to an Asquith government.

The action of the House generally accorded with the views various newspapers expressed previously to the Premier's statement in the House. The staunch supporters of Premier Lloyd George accept his statement without question. Those papers which urged an inquiry treat the speech as having a restricted value.

Among the former papers is "The Daily Mail," which says that not a ray of General Maurice's pretensions is left, and asks who will ever pay the least attention to anything he says. It declares that the Premier's Asquith was outgeneralized and outfoxed.

The Premier's answer, says "The Daily Telegraph," was complete and overwhelming and showed that General Maurice had no shadow of justification for any of his charges.

"The Daily Chronicle," voicing the second view, says the issues were left in the same mischievous obscurity as before the Premier spoke because of the uncertainty in the mind of the public. It declares the Premier's statement does not remove the serious disquiet from the mind of the army.

"The Daily News" refers to the Premier's withdrawal of the plan of a judicial inquiry as political juggling and says he burked the inquiry into charges affecting British honor and the honor of Parliament. It adds: "Major General Maurice's charges remain unaffected by this melodrama and the public is left to laugh or weep, according to its humor, at the latest achievement of political wizardry."

Premier Lloyd George, says "The Morning Post," sought to substantiate one series of one-sided and unsupported statements by another series.

"Because the House of Commons chose to be satisfied with Mr. Lloyd George's statement," it adds, "it does not follow that the people outside the House will be equally pliable. In this matter, as in others, the Commons has ceased to represent the nation."

The government survived another emergency, but under existing conditions it must recur, and each succeeding crisis leaves it weaker and more discredited.

"The Times," apparently converted from some of its previously expressed views by the Premier's speech, drops its contention in favor of an inquiry. It refers to the Premier's "staggering and startling revelations" with reference to the statements of Major General Maurice, whose whole case, it says, goes by default. It adds that it is charitable to assume that General Maurice was made the instrument of more able and less honorable men, and thinks it hardly surprising that the House of Commons should have refused so decisively to hear any more of him.

Downing, Denis, sergeant, 419 East 137th Street, New York City.

CLYDE, Wesley, wagoner, 334 Fremont Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

FRY, Clarence H., cadet, Columbia, Tenn.

TRAINOR, John J., civilian, West 147th Street, New York.

BUCKLEY, William H., sergeant, 57 Grant Street, Newark, Ohio.

BUCKLEY, William H., sergeant, 57 Grant Street, Newark, Ohio.

CURLEY, Nathan, sergeant, 11 West 117th Street, New York.

GERACH, Walter W., sergeant, Mount Sterling, Ohio.

SMITH, Daniel R., sergeant, Dillsburg, Penn.

GRAVES, Robert H., corporal, Ackerman, Miss.

THOMAS, Earl, corporal, South Charleston, Ohio.

BELROSE, Henry J., 71 Summer Street, Franklin, Mass.

Engineers of U. S. Complete New War Lines

Communications Back of Allies' Front Ready for Coming Offensive

Drive Is Expected South of Amiens

Air Observers Watch Vast Concentration of Enemy Cannon

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, May 10.—Allied communications behind the battlefront have been greatly improved in the last fortnight. American engineers deserve no small credit for their skill and speed in laying the tracks along the new routes. The lines which come under the fire of the German guns and airplanes have been repaired and in some cases entirely new roadbeds have been made.

Meanwhile, though the guns are still booming in many sectors of the battlefront and a bright day furnishes ideal fighting weather, the German infantry

is still awaiting the word to begin the next attack. The steady duel on the Somme presages an early resumption of artillery operations.

Amiens is now showing many battle scars it has been under fire for several days.

Expect Blow at Amiens

The Germans are making their preparations cleverly, but there seems to be good reason to expect a heavy blow to the south of Amiens, just as the signs pointed to a drive south of Ypres.

The clear weather of the last few days has given the Allied airmen an opportunity to observe the tremendous amount of work which the enemy has done since his drive halted east of Amiens a month ago. Light railways, bridges and corduroy roads have been built; heavy howitzers have been brought up and great quantities of ammunition and stores have been carted across the devastated area.

Behind his lines there are the industry and activity of a million ants, "for the next blow is intended to be a mighty effort, equaling, if not exceeding, in power the March drive."

The Germans know that on this side of the line similar preparations are going on, and that their task will be much heavier than when they hit the thin British line.

Allies Better Prepared

What is true on the Somme holds good for Ypres, but in the north the force is hardly half of that on the southern battlefront.

Ludendorff's communications, one of his greatest assets in this gigantic battle, have been bombed heavily for many nights. The Allied air service is maintaining its superiority over the Germans, who sadly miss their star, Captain Baron von Richthofen. Especially in the preliminaries to the great struggle does air superiority count. Foch has had an opportunity to dispose of his forces to the greatest advantage and to prepare for emergencies.

Four young American officers whose names figure in the casualty lists, were residents of New York or its vicinity. Two were medical officers. All held the rank of lieutenant. One, Lieutenant Gustav H. Kissel, attached to the British Royal Flying Corps, is reported as missing since April 12.

Lieutenant Kissel is twenty-three years old, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 17 and a son of Rudolph H. Kissel, of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., brokers, 14 Wall Street. He entered the regular army in April, 1917, as a private, went through the ground school at the Boston Institute of Technology and was one of the first to be sent to France. After two months there he was sent to England for final training and went to the front just before the beginning of the big German drive. R. H. Kissel, jr., the missing man's brother, is an assistant paymaster in the United States Navy.

A brother-in-law of Lieutenant Kissel, Captain James E. Miller, also an aviator, was killed in action in France March 9, last.

Lieutenant Dr. Harold Sydney Morrison, reported killed in action, was a member of the staff of Bellevue Hospital when he received his commission in August, 1917. His home was in the State of Washington. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore, and held the tennis championship among the hospital doctors.

Lieutenant Abraham Strauss, reported in previous lists as missing, but now listed as a prisoner, is an officer in the Medical Reserve Corps. He went overseas in July, 1917, to serve with the Connaught Rangers. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins and served as an intern at Mount Sinai Hospital. A brother, Dr. Israel Strauss, is a neurologist at 18 West End Street, New York City.

Lieutenant Carl T. Williams, the fourth officer mentioned in the casualty list, met death at Northampton, Mass.

ESTABROOK, Ezra W., musician, Marlboro, Mass.

ROBERTSON, Patrick, Whitinsville, Mass.

BAKER, James S., Parsons, Tenn.

WILSON, Paul W., Short Hills, N. J.

CUMMINGS, Virtus, Pierson, Iowa.

GERKEN, Carl, Lancaster, Ohio.

PULSE, Leonard F., Sykes, Mont.

KEMME, Gilbert, Kenneth, Minn.

SHERMAN, Charles, 200 Simpson Street, New York City.

SIKORSKI, Frank J., 4614 Pennsylvania Avenue, St. Louis.

BLECKER, Fred, South Olive, Ohio.

STOUT, Daniel B., Lancaster, Ohio.

STRATTON, Ralph L., Thirty-second and Douglas avenues, Des Moines, Iowa.

Missing in Action

KISSEL, Gustav H., lieutenant, 14 Wall Street, New York.

Lost at Sea

SCULLY, Carroll J., 815 Magnolia Street, Toledo, Ohio. Tuscania victim; now identified and buried.

Prisoners (Previously Reported Missing)

ABBOTT, J. S., lieutenant, 425 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.

JEFFREY, R. H., lieutenant, Uniontown, Penn.

STRAUSS, Abraham, lieutenant, 1 West Ninety-third Street, New York City.

MARINE CORPS

Slightly Wounded

CARVER, Orin, 629 West McKien Avenue, Chicago.

DE SOLLAR, Frederic Oliver, 3759 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

He was struck by a tree bough during a wild storm and mortally injured. Lieutenant Williams was a graduate of Yale, class of '10. He was prominent in athletic activities and was in business in Buffalo.

Adolph Hiller, reported severely wounded, is twenty-six years old and a private in the 102d Infantry. Hiller, after being honorably discharged from the army for physical disability, enlisted again two months before the declaration of war, and following an operation, was pronounced physically fit. He lived at 870 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant von Richthofen Seriously Injured in Fall

LONDON, May 10.—A Reuter's dispatch from British headquarters in France says that it is reported that Lieutenant von Richthofen, brother of the famous German aviator, who was killed in action during an aerial fight over the Somme Valley and that his skull was fractured.

It is unlikely that he will ever fly again.

France and Turkey Agree To Repatriate Civilians

PARIS, May 10.—An agreement has been signed between the French and Turkish governments for the repatriation of French and Turkish civilians.

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Four Officers From New York on New Casualty Lists

Aviator Whose Brother-in-Law Was Killed in France Is Missing

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